

ELKINS' RECORD.

Hon. Thomas B. Catron, Delegate From New Mexico,

IN AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Nails Old-Repeated Libels Hatched by Political Enemies

OF EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ELKINS.

His Popularity Among All Classes of People in New Mexico While There. Twice Elected to Congress, Once Without His Consent--Not an iota of Truth in the Mexican Land Grant Story--The Star Route Scandal Disposed of--A Tribute to the Distinguished West Virginian--A Speech That Made Him Famous.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Hon. Thomas B. Catron, delegate-elect from New Mexico, the leading attorney of the territory and formerly attorney general and United States district attorney, was in this city this week. Being asked about the election in New Mexico, he replied that it was "carried by the Republicans and his majority was 2,500," and added that he was "the first Republican delegate that had been elected in eight years."

Being asked what was the prospect for the admission of New Mexico as a state, Mr. Catron said: "This brought me east and I am glad to find the prospect so good. I do not think there is any doubt about the passage of the bill. New Mexico is clearly entitled to admission. It should have been admitted twenty years ago, when Mr. Elkins was our delegate; he made the most able and exhaustive speech on the subject that has ever been made, and carried the bill through both the house and senate by a two-thirds vote, but the bill received an amendment in the senate; there was not time to take it from the speaker's table in the house, and it was lost."

"By the way," the correspondent asked, "since you have mentioned Mr. Elkins' name, how long have you known him. I see he is now a candidate for a seat in the United States from West Virginia. Tell me something about his life in the west, his standing as a citizen, lawyer and business man out there."

A LAWYER OF DISTINCTION.

Mr. Catron replied: "I have known Mr. Elkins intimately for more than thirty years. We graduated in the same class at the Missouri university. In college Mr. Elkins was studious, a hard-worker, moral, popular with the professors and students; though the youngest man in the class, he took the highest standing. He began life without anything but his education and profession. During his residence in New Mexico I was intimately associated with him. Mr. Elkins enjoyed the largest practice of any lawyer in the territory, and was considered, up to the time he moved to West Virginia, one of the ablest lawyers in the west. He also practiced law at Washington after going out of Congress, both before the supreme court of the United States, and in the departments. Mr. Elkins was president of the First National Bank of Santa Fe for thirteen years, during which time it enjoyed unexampled prosperity and success; it was then one of the most successful banks in the west."

"What official position did Mr. Elkins hold while he resided in New Mexico?"

"He was a member of the legislature, district attorney, attorney general, United States district attorney, under Presidents Johnson and Grant, and was twice elected to Congress, the last time while he was in Europe, and in the face of his declining to be a candidate. In all these positions Mr. Elkins acquitted himself with ability and honor. I think it may be fairly said that Mr. Elkins, during the time he lived in New Mexico, was the most popular man in the territory. He was esteemed, respected and admired by members of his profession, and the people in general. He was an exemplary citizen, public spirited, and exerted a wide influence in public affairs. When he was made secretary-of-war by President Harrison, there was rejoicing all over New Mexico at his promotion. The leading business men of Santa Fe, without distinction of party, the board of trade, chamber of commerce, all the federal and territorial officers, joined in a hearty telegram to him of congratulation. After his marriage to Miss Davis, nearly twenty years ago, he always claimed West Virginia as his home. He began his investments in West Virginia in 1879 and never voted elsewhere."

CHARGES OF MISCONDUCT ARE FALSE.

"I notice in connection with his candidacy for the senate, that some of the opposition papers are attacking him, and making some insinuations or charges against him during his stay in New Mexico, especially in connection with Mexican land grants and star route cases."

Mr. Catron replied: "Yes, I have seen some of these statements; they were also made in a vague and general way about the time he was appointed secretary of war. Mr. Elkins, however, never took any notice of them. Mr. Elkins was confirmed by the senate immediately and without objection. Had there been any foundation for these charges this would have been impossible. Indeed, nobody believed them then nor do they now."

"Do you know anything about those insinuations, or charges against Mr. Elkins, and if there is any foundation for them?" was asked.

Mr. Catron replied with some emphasis: "I know there is no truth in them, and no foundation for them whatever. I will state further, and every member of the bar and every good citizen of the territory who lived there then will bear me out in saying, that during the time of his residence in New Mexico, Mr. Elkins was never guilty of any wrong doing, irregularity, or impropriety in the practice of his profession or in private life, and no reputable person will be found to say that he did. It is so easy to make vague and general charges against public men, and especially men of positive convictions like Mr. Elkins, about matters claimed to have occurred more than twenty years ago, and 2,000 miles away. I have often thought that Mr. Elkins should make some denial of these insinuations, but he said he had no answer for mere generalities."

Mr. Catron further replied: "There is no foundation for the charge about Star Route matters. During the time Mr. Elkins resided in Washington, after his second term in Congress, he practiced law for two years, and while doing so he became the attorney for a number of western corporations and people, among them mail contractors and corporations engaged in carrying the mails, and, as attorney, argued their cases before the department, and, when it was necessary, in the courts, but he never had any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract for carrying the mails, he simply discharged the duties of attorney in connection with the interest of his clients, as any other attorney would have done, and nothing more, and neither the postmaster general nor the attorney general, nor any other official of the government, ever claimed that he was in any way guilty of any irregularity in connection with the Star Route matters or Mexican land grants."

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

"How about the Mexican land grants?"

"I am very glad you ask this question, as I am able to set this matter at rest. Mr. Elkins, during his residence in New Mexico, purchased a number of Mexican land grants, but in no instance did he do so except where there was a good title, and where the grant had been confirmed even before he came to New Mexico. The land grants that Mr. Elkins owned were never in question as to their title. He was attorney for the owners of other Mexican land grants, but even in these cases, the titles to the same were sustained by the courts invariably, and there is no foundation whatever for the charge of insinuation that he had anything to do with any fraudulent land grant. He was, as I have said, I know, with being a part owner of the famous Maxwell land grant. This is not true in any sense. Mr. Elkins was only the attorney of the European purchasers of this property, and in defending the title in the courts, he, of course, got the ill-will and opposition of the squatters on this land, and their agents. The title to this property was not only sustained by the courts of the territory, but by the unanimous decision of the supreme court of the United States, and the same squatters and people who made charges against Mr. Elkins have made worse ones against the supreme court of the United States and Mr. Cleveland for dispossessing them under the decision of the United States supreme court."

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ELKINS' CHARACTER.

"I can state that Mr. Elkins never did anything in New Mexico that militates in the least against his character as a citizen, as a member of the bar or as an official. His private life from boyhood has been pure and stainless, and his official life beyond successful assault. No business man, east or west, has a better business reputation than Mr. Elkins. His credit is the highest all over the country. He has always commanded capital for all his enterprises, and no man ever lost money by joining him in any of his business undertakings. He is a very able and many-sided man, full of resources, has ripe experience, is scholarly, widely read and a strong and forcible debater. No Republican in the country exerted more influence in the last three national Republican conventions than Mr. Elkins. He understands men, was always able to impress them and is a natural leader. "He has always been a contributor to charities, and a consistent member of the Church of the Disciples ever since he was in college. He has invested largely in West Virginia properties, is interested in the development of its resources, and is enthusiastic over the future of the state; and, if elected, will make an able senator, one that will do credit, and reflect honor on West Virginia, and his West Virginia friends have reason to be proud of him."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

To Be Held Monday Afternoon--Important Measures to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Representative W. S. Holman, chairman of the Democratic committee of the house, issued a call late this afternoon for a Democratic caucus to be held at 3 p. m., on Monday next, January 7. The call states that important measures will be considered. It was issued after a conference to-day between Mr. Holman, Mr. Springer and Speaker Crisp. It was at first desired to hold the meeting on Saturday night, but so many Democrats are absent that it was finally deemed best to wait until Monday. The principal subject to be considered is the currency bill. The question of a bond issue will also be considered.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Hawaiian Question Excites a Prolonged Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Hawaiian question was again brought before the public in the senate by the discussion of the resolution introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to why the United States battleship had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters. The debate, which was interesting throughout, consumed the greater part of the morning hour, and at its close the resolution took its place on the calendar and can be taken up only by unanimous consent.

The debate was listened to attentively by senators and the visitors in the galleries. Mr. Morgan concluded his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill, after which the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year 1895 was passed. It carries an appropriation of \$120,000, a reduction of \$41,800 as passed by the house.

The senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned until Monday.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The general debate on the currency bill, which consumed the time of the house again to-day will continue until the caucus is held. Then if the present plans of the advocates of the bill are endorsed, the debate will go on under the five minute rule until Thursday of next week, when the final vote will be taken. The feature of the day's debate was the speech

made in opposition to the measure by Representative Hendrix, a New York banker. He declared that the bill would be inadequate as a measure of relief for the treasury and besides would not provide an unimpaired currency. He suggested as the only measure of relief the passage of a bill to fund the greenbacks. The other speakers to-day were Messrs. Hepburn, of Iowa; Dingley, of Maine, and Grosbaum, of Texas.

Senator Stewart's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The following is the full text of the resolution which passed the senate to-day at the instance of Senator Stewart:

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to inform the senate whether John W. Foster has any official relation with the United States in visiting China in the peace negotiations with Japan."

CABINET MEETING

Discusses the Tariff War on American Products--Currency Not Referred to.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The tariff war waged on America by several European nations engaged the attention of the cabinet at to-day's meeting for some time. The position occupied by our government just at this moment is rather difficult. By direction of the President, Minister Taylor has threatened the Spanish government with retaliation for its discrimination against American exports, yet to carry out this threat, and at the same time, be consistent, similar action with respect to Germany and Belgium, and other offending European countries would have to follow, and the pressure from our beef trade to prevent such retaliation and secure our ends by repeal of the sugar bounty duty is so great that the President is reluctant to enter upon a tariff war until Congress has signified its desire and as a result of today's discussion it may be that the attention of that body will be again drawn to the subject.

The currency question was not discussed in any of its phases to-day nor was there any reference to a special message to Congress upon the subject.

SPERRY'S SUBSTITUTE

Will Receive Administration Support if the Carlisle Bill is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, a Democratic colleague of Mr. Springer in the banking and currency committee, has proposed another substitute to the Carlisle bill. It strikes out all after the enacting clause, and provides for an issue of bonds sufficient to retire outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes under the Sherman act. The bonds are to bear 3 per cent interest, are to be redeemed in gold and are to be of denominations from \$10 to \$10,000. They are to run for thirty years with the right to redeem them after ten years. The secretary of the treasury is empowered to keep the gold reserve up to a minimum of \$100,000,000 by selling these bonds. Provision is made for the steady retirement of the greenbacks, both from the proceeds of the bonds and from the surplus in the treasury. Mr. Sperry's substitute is understood to have executive approval in case the Carlisle bill cannot pass.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

In a Fit of Rage He Shoots His Wife, Son, Daughter and Himself.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 4.—In a fit of jealous rage this afternoon George Jordan, a negro who has been an exile at reputation, shot and killed his ten-year-old son; shot his wife in the forehead and through the neck; shot his three-year-old daughter in the chin and back of the head and then shot himself twice in the breast. On the way to the hospital he begged for poison that he might be relieved of his pain. His wounds are fatal, and it is believed that his wife will die. The little girl has a chance to recover, but it is probable the entire family of four will be wiped out as a result of the day's work on the part of the father.

Jordan's wife says her husband left her two weeks ago. Christmas he attempted to shoot her. Wednesday she swore out a peace warrant. This afternoon he came to the house, drove some women visiting her into the street, and drawing his revolver shot her. She ran into the street and turned in time to see her son fall dead off the stoop with a bullet through his head. A moment later the little girl fell out of the doorway with a bullet in her. The man then lay down and shot himself. He was sober and the only explanation he gives is that he wanted to die and thought it best to take his family with him.

AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

The Supposed Murderers of Officer Duddles Are Taken Into Custody.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The police late this afternoon arrested Jack Carrick, Jack McGee and Billy Roach, who are accused of being the murderers of Officer Edward Duddles who was killed last night when attempting to arrest two burglars. The three men were found in the second story of a building at No. 16 Green street and at first showed fight, but when they found that the police had the place surrounded and that orders had been given to bring them in, dead or alive, they surrendered. They all deny that they had anything to do with the murder. Two women, who gave the information which led to the arrest of the men, were taken into custody and will be held as witnesses. After the men were arrested and while the police were taking them to the station a number of their friends made a show of taking them from the police and a number of them were roughly handled by the police.

Cheap Rails.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 4.—It was learned to-day that the price to be paid for the 30,000 tons of steel rails which the Pennsylvania railroad contracted to buy from the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Scranton Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company and the Edgar Thomson steel works is to be \$22 per ton, the lowest ever paid. Last year the company paid \$24 per ton.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

CHANCELLOR HILSCHEN,

Of the Knights of Pythias, Makes a Reply to

BISHOP S. G. MESMER'S INTERVIEW.

He Claims That the Charges Against the Order Cannot Be Proven--He Prays for the Bishop's Answer--The Charges Have Been Made and the Proof Are Not Forthcoming.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 4.—The following letter was mailed in this city to-day in answer to the interview of Bishop Mesmer, of Green Bay, Wis., being at the same time given to the Associated Press:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 4, 1895.

RE. Rev. S. G. Mesmer, Green Bay, Wis.:

RE. Rev. Sir:—It is difficult to say which surprised me the more, your refusal to reply to my letter respectfully asking you to make good or withdraw your charge that the Knights of Pythias is an anti-Christian society or the reason you assign for your refusal.

The reason advanced by you in your published interview is that you made these charges in a general conversation and not in a formal manner. Such a reason has not the slightest weight; for the manner of making accusation is quite immaterial. The thing to be considered is the accusation itself. You have made specific charges; you have made them through the press for the American public, against hundreds of thousands of your countrymen, charges of a most serious nature, and now you confess that you cannot prove them; for, twist as you may, such is the obvious and inevitable meaning of your refusal to offer any reason for the sweeping charge, publicly made by you. I leave you, sir, to judge how far this conduct is consistent with honor and honesty. A Knight of Pythias, whom you would call a member of an anti-Christian organization, would scorn to make charges against a man or body of men which he is not prepared to prove; which, as a matter of fact, can not be proven; and which positively lack any foundation in truth. I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. F. Hilschen,
Grand Chancellor.

No Opposition to Secretary Carlisle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A representative of the Associated Press called upon Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan at his office to-day, and after showing him a printed Washington dispatch reiterating alleged opposition to Mr. Carlisle as secretary of the treasury, asked him if he had any connection with a request for Mr. Carlisle's withdrawal as the dispatch stated.

"I have never had any connection with the matter in any shape or form, directly or indirectly," Mr. Morgan said positively. "If I had been asked concerning the truth of the story before it was printed I should have said then, as I do now, there is not a word of truth in it."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Gold amounting to \$2,350,000 was withdrawn from the New York treasury yesterday for export.

The mail boat Empress collided with a pierhead at Calais yesterday, but the passengers were all saved.

Jacob Fisher was killed and his wife probably fatally injured by a train at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday.

The naval appropriations will contain provisions for two and possibly three battle ships at a cost of \$4,000,000 each. There seems to be the opinion that it will be impossible to pass the Nicaragua canal bill at this session of Congress.

Chicago actors will form a protection union, to be affiliated with the national actors' organization and the Federation of Labor.

The flouring mill of Graybill & Bro., at Millersburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$22,000.

James H. Walker, a former associate of Mackey, Fair, Flood and O'Brien in the mining ventures, died yesterday in San Francisco.

The Japanese authorities in Washington say that the Japanese army in Manchuria is not suffering from its winter campaign. The soldiers are well clothed and housed and amply supplied with food.

Only twenty striking cloak makers went to work shoveling snow yesterday, but President Cutting, of the society for the improvement of the poor, believes that 500 will be at work by the end of the week.

Corporation Counsel McDonald, on behalf of the city of Brooklyn, has commenced a number of actions for the recovery of the money alleged to have been illegally spent in connection with the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn in 1892.

Governor Waite, in his message to the Colorado legislature, rebukes his silver views, condemns the action of the sheriff in the mining difficulties, and expresses the belief that the Populists will be returned to power again in two years.

Yesterday at Harrodsburg, Ky., Sheriff Van Arsdale shot and killed Dr. F. L. Harrod. The crime grew out of an anonymous circular, alleged to have been published by Harrod, which defeated Van Arsdale for re-election at the recent election.

A dispatch from Paris declares that Turkey has requested France, Germany, Italy and Austria, as signatories of the treaty of Berlin, to use their good offices with a view to moderating the demands of Great Britain and Russia in regard to Armenian affairs.

Judge Parker, of the New York supreme court has decided that the railroad commissioners can use railroad passes issued by the secretary of state, and that the new constitution does not prohibit the legislature from providing that passes may be issued to state officials when traveling on official business.

The directors of the New Jersey Central railroad have decided to deduct from earnings a sum equal to the amount of income tax which the holders of stock would have to pay on the dividends received by them during the year. This is a new item of expense, and one not expected earlier in the year.

THE PITIFUL STORY.

Told by Laborers Employed for the Navaasa Phosphate Company--The Company's Story.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Attorney General Olney having ordered United States District Attorney Marbury to thoroughly investigate the charges of inhuman treatment of laborers on the Navaasa Island, the testimony of Don Abrams, a native of Great Britain, and John Devline, of New York, was to-day taken. The story told by both men is as follows:

"For two weeks after arriving on the island we had ordinary food, the kind a laboring man requires, and then it gave out. After that we subsisted on salt horse, bread without salt and rain water. We exhausted store supplies, buying everything in the place, and then went to Supt. Shields and told him that we wanted to leave and would leave. He said he had written to the company several times and explained condition of affairs and threats were constantly occurring. He had received no replies from headquarters and could do no more.

During the short while we were there ten men died from lack of food and bad food. It brought about scurvy and other diseases, and their deaths were horrible to witness. The disease would begin at the feet with a swelling, which rose to the neck and then choked the victims, the body bursting sometimes before death ensued. Of the seventy-five men returning on the bark W. S. Patterson, thirteen died en route, and were buried at sea.

"While at sea the Patterson sprung a leak and we all had to take turns pumping the water from the hold to keep from sinking although we were sick and weak. We had to put in at Lewiston, Del., for repairs and food and then continued on to Perth Amboy, N. J. On the trip back our sole food daily was one piece of bread, one slice of meat and a pint of water.

"Upon landing at Perth Amboy we were each given a dollar before going ashore in order to escape the pauper laws, and a ticket to Baltimore. We got off the train more dead than alive and were staggering along Pratt street weakened and sick, when a policeman stopped us and took us to the Maryland University Hospital."

Caltian Forbes, in behalf of the Navaasa Company, said: "Abrams was taken sick shortly after leaving here, was ill during the entire trip and while on the island was fed and nursed by the Navaasa people and came back in the same condition. Devline would not work and was considered a striker."

John H. Fowler, vice president of the Navaasa Phosphate Company, called on Marbury and denied that the men had been subjected to the hardships they complained of. A number of men who had worked on the island also denied the allegations and stated that they were always supplied with sufficient food and fresh vegetables while there. Mr. Fowler said the men did not have scurvy, but a disease known as "beriberi," the symptoms of which are similar to those of scurvy.

A Mining Strike.

DURHAM, Pa., Jan. 4.—All miners at this place and Reynoldsville struck to-day, on account of wholesale discharges this week. Several weeks ago their wages were reduced, and this week about four hundred were discharged. The companies claim that the mines are overcrowded, while the men aver that it is a blow at their organization. Three thousand men are idle and if the strike continues long in mid-winter, there will be great destitution. Work has been poor and at low wages. The miners have been barely able to keep their families, while working.

Will Be No General Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4.—Workmen at the Homestead steel works say there is no probability of a general strike there, though the employees of some departments are much dissatisfied with the new scale.

At the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock the strikers are hopeful of victory. Last night there was an explosion at one of the furnaces, supposed to have been caused by inexperienced men at work. The company is trying hard to keep the furnaces from cooling and thus prevent a great damage. There has been no trouble at either place.

FIRE AT COLUMBUS.

The South Wing of the State Insane Asylum Burns Down.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 4.—The south wing of the building at the State Asylum for Imbeciles caught fire this evening and was totally destroyed. The inmates and children were at supper at the time in another portion of the structure, and none were injured. The city fire department responded, but as they had a distance of three miles to go the wing of the building was consumed by the time of their arrival. The department, however, prevented the fire spreading to other sections of the building. No estimate of the loss has been given, but immediate steps will be taken to rebuild. Governor McKinley and State Auditor Poe drove out to inspect the loss, and as members of the emergency board will soon have the repairs under headway.

The loss will be about \$30,000. Origin not known, though it is supposed to have been the work of a careless inmate.

The question of rebuilding at once will be considered by the state emergency board.

INSANE ASYLUM BURNS.

The Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane Destroyed--No Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 4.—The center building and out-building of the Southern Illinois hospital for the insane burned last night.

The building contained nearly 600 patients, all of whom were gotten out safely. None of the attendants or patients had time to secure their clothing, and the snow worked a great hardship in transferring the patients to other quarters.

It is now thought none of those confined in the asylum are at large though desperate attempts at escape were made during the progress of the fire and it was with great difficulty that the poor creatures were confined to their quarters. They were crowded into a new building already nearly full. The patients will be taken care of in the best possible manner under the circumstances. The loss will exceed \$300,000.

A PROFOUND SENSATION

Will be Caused by Pope Leo's Encyclical.

SATOLLI'S AUTHORITY ENLARGED.

An American Ecclesiastical Court Will be Established Having Supreme Power in Local and Internal Controversies--The Pope Expresses His Affection for Our Republican Form of Government.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A special cablegram to the Post from Rome says: The expected encyclical from Pope Leo, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States, is now ready and will be transmitted through the usual channels in a few days. It treats principally with the authority and powers of the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli, who is confirmed and strengthened in his position.

The letter is certain to cause a profound sensation in ecclesiastical circles in the United States, similar to that that existed last year in France by Leo's recommendation to the Catholic leaders of that country, in which he urged them to loyally accept the republic and no longer waste their efforts and their forces by standing aloof and striving for the impossible—i. e., the return and the restoration of the royalists to power.

In the present important encyclical Pope Leo confirms the friendly disposition previously manifested toward a republican form of government, demonstrating anew that the church is free to accept and show sympathy with popular institutions not inherently hostile to Christian principles.

In detail the encyclical enlarges to the fullest extent the power and jurisdiction of the apostolic delegate, thus conferring on Mgr. Satolli almost plenary authority. All matters of internal and local controversy affecting the church in the United States shall no longer be under the jurisdiction of the courts of the propaganda, but will be heard and disposed of in the delegate's tribunal—which becomes, in fact, an American ecclesiastical court.

This is a further and most important recognition of home rule in the church, and will go far to do away with the jealousy of Rome and Roman influence which has hitherto prevailed in certain quarters within and without the church. The encyclical, in language and spirit, breathes an ardent affection for the people and institutions of the United States, and is not sparing in expression of respect and admiration for the popular form and democratic spirit of the government.

From the forecast of this encyclical it is easy to see that it will be received with unusual favor in the United States by all classes, adding a new and an important testimony to the justly earned title of Leo XIII, the pope of the people. The encyclical concludes by expressing the warmest confidence in and giving the fullest approval of the course of Mgr. Satolli and his liberal policies.

A. O. U. W. CASE DECIDED.

Judge Easted, of Iowa, Makes a Decision of Interest to the Order.

DUNCAN, ILL., Jan. 4.—Judge Husted to-day filed his decision in the A. O. U. W. case. The suit was brought by Grand Master Hanks, of this city, of the so-called "rebel" faction of the order, to enjoin the "loyal" faction from using the name A. O. U. W., and from transacting insurance and other business under that name.

The decision is against the "loyals," the judge holding that defendant is not a secret fraternal society, but is a life insurance company. The many suits between these factions, growing out of the refusal of the "rebels" to pay the assessments in 1882 for death losses in the south, caused by yellow fever. It is the move of the "rebels" to shut the "loyalists" out of the state and will have that effect if the decision is sustained by the supreme court, to which the case will be appealed. The suits have attracted the attention of similar societies throughout the country.

Armenian Situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The Turkish newspapers deny the reported assassination of Tashin Pasha, governor of Bitlis, saying that the story arose from the death of Hiemi Bep, the Vali of Savas, which it is claimed was due to natural causes.

The newspapers of this city also publish a dispatch from Tashin Pasha stating that all is tranquil in the province of Bitlis.

The imperial decree giving notification of the election of Mgr. Ismirlian as Armenian patriarch in succession to Mgr. Achikian, who recently resigned on account of difficulties between the ports and the patriarchate, was issued without the usual demand that the patriarch should promise to pursue a line of conduct consonant with the views of the Turkish government, which promise Mgr. Ismirlian refused to give. The reports received here as to the situation of affairs in Macedonia are disquieting. This is due to the extension of Brigandage. The ports are making inquiries on the subject.

Anti-Toxine Triumphs.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Official reports received here in regard to the use of anti-toxine in the districts of Trieste and Czernowitz show a large decrease in the mortality from diphtheria. The reports advise that the remedy be administered at the earliest possible moment.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; northerly, shifting to easterly winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, fair, variable winds.
For Ohio, fair; warmer in northwest portions; variable winds, becoming southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 27
9 a. m. 27
11 a. m. 28
1 p. m. 28
3 p. m. 28
5 p. m. 28
7 p. m. 28
9 p. m. 28
11 p. m. 28
Weather—Fair.